

Daily on Iron.

The sympathy of the tariff men all over country for the sufferings of Pennsylvania under the new tariff act has been imploringly appealed to in the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times—one of those papers which proclaim that it is democracy for the government to regulate the private pursuits of men, and exercise the powers of taxation, to make a losing business profitable to a few favorites at the cost of every body else. Here is his complaint briefly summed up:

"The duty upon a ton of iron under the new bill will not, on the average, exceed eleven dollars. Iron can be landed on our wharves for from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per ton cheaper than it can be manufactured at our nearest mills and brought here. This we know, and so knowing, we have but little hope that our manufacturers can continue operations for any length of time."

The Iron duty in the bill is thirty per cent. The statement assumes that it is about eleven dollars per ton; and the demand is that fifteen to twenty-five dollars more per ton are necessary in the form of protection to make the prices of foreign and domestic article equal to the consumer. It follows that from twenty-six to thirty-six dollars, besides all the costs and charges of importation, are necessary to protect the iron manufacturers.

A dollar less would not allow of importation at all, and there would be consequently no revenue collected. From twenty-six to thirty-six dollars a ton, as a naked tax, without regard to revenue, are therefore, demanded for the support of the iron manufacturer. If the thirty per cent duty amounts, as stated, to eleven dollars per ton, the duty on the same articles would amount, at \$26 per ton, to about 70 per cent; and at \$36 a ton, to about 100 per cent. Thus, every ton of iron produced in Pennsylvania would cost the consumer, in an increased price, from 70 to 100 per cent, under a protective tariff, such as the Pennsylvanians demand, before the government receives a dollar from the imposition, which it has no power to make except for "revenue." The tariff of 1842 imposed various rates upon iron, ranging from 66 to 150 per cent—the average being far above the rate demanded; of course, it was a favorite with the producers of iron, for the very reasons which ought to set every body else against it—viz: that it levied enormous burdens on everybody else for the "protection" of iron.

What these burdens are, exactly, is a complicated question. But some idea may be formed from the figures of this writer himself. The annual product of Pennsylvania iron is said to be about 3,000,000 tons, all of which is sold at a profit. The Times tells us that this cannot be produced for less than \$15 to \$25 per ton above the cost of the imported article, which has paid \$11 per ton duty, and paid other heavy expenses. Setting aside these and charges, for the case is strong enough without them, it is avowed that not a ton of this iron can be made and sold unless it brings from 25 dollars to 35 dollars per ton more the imported article would sell in a free market. The enhancement of price demanded, and heretofore obtained on the product of Pennsylvania iron, in consequence of the tariff, is, therefore, at the minimum upon the figures of their own advocates, 26 dollars to 56 dollars on every ton of three hundred thousand tons, or from \$750,000 to \$10,800,000—averaging \$3,300,000 per annum. It cannot be less than this—and it is as much more, as the amount of incidental protection arising from the expense of importation, and all the further increase of price which the iron men obtain by the raising of the duty beyond the amounts stated to be necessary in order to make the two articles of equal value in the market.

From the State Register.

#### Illinois Claims Against the General Government.

From the subjoined letters it will be seen that Judge BREES is in a fair way of procuring a speedy adjustment of the claims of this State upon the General Government. The amount alleged to be due, if paid, will be a material accession to the revenue, and very acceptable in the struggle of the people to extricate the State debt. Great credit is due to Judge Brees for his untiring effort in this behalf.

CARLYLE, Sep. 4 1846.

C. H. Lamphier, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Upon my entering Congress, my attention was early directed to the consideration of a supposed claim this State had upon the General Government for the per cent. arising from the sales of a part of the land lying within this State, but included within the Vincennes, Indiana, land district, and which had never been paid to this State.

I moved a resolution in the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information upon the subject, which has not yet been responded to; but the Acting Commissioner has written me in relation to it, whose letter, herewith sent you will please publish. I also called the attention of the Department to a claim, which I believe this State has upon the government for the per cent. on payments made to the government in relinquished lands, which, so far as our right is involved, I hold to be the same as money, and of this opinion is the General Land Office, as appears by the same letter. Should the Secretary of the Treasury concur, and it is probable he will, there will be coming to us, over and above previous receipts and not calculated upon, a sum exceeding twenty nine thousand dollars.

Please give this a place in your paper, with the letter of the Acting Commissioner.

Very respectfully,

your friend and obedient servant,  
SIDNEY BREESE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Aug. 12th '46

SIR:—I have the honor to reply to your inquiry of the 10th inst., that the resolution introduced by you in the Senate, adopted the 28th January last, was replied to by this office in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 22nd July last, stating that the amount of the 3 per cent. fund accruing to Illinois on lands within her limits sold in Indiana, appeared to be \$3,117 90.

An account has been adjusted at this office between the United States and the State of Illinois, for that fund, ending the 31st December last, which, if the principle upon which it was stated to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, determines a balance due to that State, on that day, of \$26,025.63.

With great respect, your obedt. servt.,  
JAMES H. PIPER,  
Acting Commissioner.  
Hon. S. BREESE, Present.

#### JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, September 22, 1846.

#### THE TARIFF AND HOME MARKET.

The friends of a high protective Tariff, in their arguments in favor of the measure, declare that it is their desire to give the agriculturalists of the country a market for their productions. They maintain that had the Tariff of 1842 remained unchanged, it would eventually have produced this result. But how far it has approached to this desirable end, let the history of a few past years bear witness. The farmer in order to find a market for the products of his industry does not look to the manufacturing districts; for the surplus agricultural products of this State alone, would more than supply all the manufacturing establishments which have grown up under the protective system. But he looks to the great commercial cities of our sea board for a market for his productions—and that market is controlled by prices abroad.

It is obvious that the people of the United States must look to other quarters than at home, for a chance to exchange their agricultural productions to the best advantage for articles which they most necessarily have. The system of duties, if they had been permitted to have continued on the exclusive protective principle, would, undoubtedly, in the end terminated in the ruin of our Foreign market. If their products are excluded from entering our ports, by a system of duties levied to enrich a favored few—they, of course, could not afford to purchase of us. The Tariff of 1846 must ultimately, tend to enhance the price of all agricultural productions of this country. It will permit the farmer to exchange the productions of his labor for articles of foreign manufacture, which they by the cheapness of labor can furnish on more reasonable and cheaper terms, than could possibly be afforded in this country, at least for many years to come.

But we are told that if this system of prohibitive duties (for such they certainly were in many cases,) had not been repealed, it would have turned so much labor and capital to manufacturing employments, that they would soon have required all the agricultural productions that this country could raise to supply them with provisions. Admitting that this could be accomplished, where then would the manufacturers find a market for their productions? The number engaged in agriculture would be so small comparatively, that they, of course, could not consume but a small proportion of them, and thus the scale would be reversed. It is among the impossibilities for a home market to be provided in this country for all its agricultural productions, considering the fruitfulness of its soil—the favorableness of its seasons—the extent of its territory and the cheapness of its lands.

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR.—We learn by the State Register that another civil war has originated in this State. Gov. Ford was waited on by a deputation from Mass. county, the scene of these difficulties, for a force to quell the disturbances. He appointed Gen. Davis of Williamson Co., and has instructed him to repair to that county, and enquire into the cause of the quarrel, and to act, according to the best of his judgment. It is said that the difficulties were caused by an attempt of the citizens of Mass., to drive a band of horse thieves, and countrymen, from that region. They had become so very bold in their rascalities, that inhabitants were compelled to apply to arms in order to protect their property from their depredations.

The Indiana State Sentinel says counterfeit Mexican dollars are in circulation. They are made of copper, covered with a thin plate of silver, so that they resist the ordinary tests. They are dated 1845.

DECIDEDLY "RUINOUS."—The following brief statement will show the magnitude of sacrifices to which the agricultural interests of this country must submit to by the policy which does away with the restrictions, which the tariff of 1842 imposed on our commercial intercourse with Foreign countries:

The amount of produce shipped from the single port of New York during the month of July, shows the extent of our Foreign trade. 102,200 barrels of flour; 100,780 bushels of wheat; 26,250 bushels of corn; 88,910 bushels of rye; 15,251 kegs of lard; 21,636 pounds of cotton; 5,730 barrels of beef; and 5,587 barrels of pork.

MISSOURI.—The Jeffersonian Enquirer says the result of the election in that State has been one of signal triumph to the Democracy. In every congressional district, the democratic party have elected a member to Congress by an increased majority over the vote cast in the same counties for President and Vice President in 1844. Although the district system was gotten up in that State principally by the whig party, yet they have failed in the election of a single member to Congress.

Mr. McLEAN, in accordance with his own request, has been recalled, and has returned from his mission to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and GEORGE BANCROFT, who lately resigned his station in the Cabinet, has been appointed by the President to fill the vacancy. Mr. JOHN Y. MASON, will take the place of Mr. Bancroft, as Secretary of the Navy.

RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA.—The President has issued his Proclamation declaring the Retrocession of the County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, which was determined in accordance with the act of Congress, on the first inst., by vote of the citizens of that county. The majority in favor of the measure was five hundred and forty-one votes.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Steamship Cambria, on her last trip from Boston to Liverpool, lost sight of Cape Race, Newfoundland, on the 4th ult., at 7 A. M., and arrived at Cape Clear, Ireland, on the 11th, at 6 A. M. Thus in 7 days after leaving land in America she made land in Great Britain.

Maj. Gen. Gaines, has arrived at New York, where it is said he will establish his Headquarters as Commander of the Eastern Army.

SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. Felix Grundy, McConnel, a member of Congress from Alabama, committed suicide at Washington on the 10th inst., by stabbing himself with a large clasp knife three times in the neck and five times in the stomach, which caused his death instantly.

INDIAN CORN.—The anticipated almost total failure of the potato crop in England, Scotland and Ireland, has caused the price of Indian Corn to rise from 25s. to 32s. a quarter during the last three weeks. The quantity in the Mediterranean is said to be small. We expect that this country will be able to reap a golden harvest in the sale of this article to Great Britain.

MIDDLEPORT, INDIANA COUNTY }  
September 5th, 1846.  
To the Editors of the Signal:

You are aware that the Democratic ticket in our county was elected by a very large majority, considering the number of votes polled in the county, with the exception of Sheriff, who was declared to be elected by a majority of only two votes. This majority he obtained over the whigs and disorganizers or bolters united. This was considered by the Democracy of county as a great triumph, as no expense had been spared by the whigs and disorganizers to defeat the nominee of the Democratic Convention, who by the way is an unflinching democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office—with this decision of the canvassers the whig candidate was dissatisfied, whereupon he gave notice of his intention to contest the Election of Thomas Sammons, who had received his certificate of election. Hogle the whig candidate, named Joseph Thomas as a Justice of our County, and who had heretofore acted with the Democratic party as his choice in forming the board, Thomas having taken a very active part to secure the election of Hogle the whig candidate and to defeat Sammons the candidate of the Democratic Convention. This same Thomas was also a candidate before the Convention, and was defeated. Sammons selected Elias Harwood, a Democratic Justice, and the two thus selected agreed upon William Thomas as a whig Justice.

The board thus being organized, the contest commenced on Wednesday the 26th of August, and continued without intermission until Thursday the 31 day of September, when this long and laborious investigation was brought to a close. The evidence in the case occupied over two hundred closely written pages of fool cap. The contest was ably conducted by John Chamberlain Esq., and the defence by Charles Gradener Esq., with equal ability. The arguments which occupied about eight hours, were full of interest, and did much credit to the Council on both sides, exhibiting throughout much talent and legal acquirement. The verdict of the Court which was received about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, confirmed the Election of Thomas Sammons by a majority of three votes.

THE WAR IN HANCOCK.—There has been more blood shed in this ill-fated county. From last accounts there had been two conflicts between the mob and the citizens of Nauvoo. How long will this state of things be permitted to disgrace our State? It is high time that these murderous outrages should cease, and the guilty offenders be brought to a just punishment for their crimes. We hope the citizens of Nauvoo, will be able to protect their homes and property from the brutal assaults of the mob. The account of the last battle, which is from the St. Louis Recreille, will be found below:

The steamer Alvarado arrived down last evening from Warsaw, and from her officers we learn that the Mormons and Anti-Mormons had a second battle on Saturday afternoon, which ended, as before, in the Anties retreating to their camp. An eye witness, who watched the progress of the second battle from the top of the Mormon temple in Nauvoo, describes it as a very spirited engagement, in which the new citizens and Mormons prevented the advance of their foes at every point.

The Nauvooites have thrown up three breastworks, at about one and a half miles from the city, towards the road leading to Carthage, and behind these the defending forces are posted, with five pieces of artillery. At about 12 o'clock, x., the new citizens fired two six-pound shot into the Anties' camp, upon which the latter sent out a flag of truce, with a request to hold another talk; but the citizens of Nauvoo returned for answer, that they were done talking with them, and that hereafter they should fight until the others became desirous of a peace. The action now commenced from the artillery on both sides—over eighty discharges of cannon were heard from both parties during the course of an hour and a half. They now closed in and commenced discharges of musketry at each other. A movement was then made by the Anties to outflank the Nauvoo right, and pass their breastwork, which was here defended by the Spartan band of Mormons, with "sixteen chamber rifles;" the latter drew out from the breastwork to repel the advancing force, and succeeded in beating them back. During this skirmish on the right a man, named Anderson the leader of the Mormons Spartans, fell, shot through the lungs by a rifle ball, and almost instantly expired. About the same moment, his son, a boy of about fifteen years of age who was engaged in another portions of the ranks, was struck by a six pound shot on the right shoulder, and his body made a crashed mass of bones, the whole breast being torn to pieces. Another Mormon was struck during this part of the fight with a cannon shot, and killed instantly. His name was Norris, a blacksmith. The fight continued for two hours and a half, and every attempt the Anties made to pass the position of the Nauvooites, they were successfully beaten back, until at length they were forced to retire to their camp, leaving the field in possession of the new citizens and Mormons.

During the progress of the fight an invalid Mormon was posted upon the top of the temple, with spy glass in hand, watching its progress; and the wives of the citizens, with their children, were gathered at the base of the building, with upturned eyes and painfully anxious faces listening to his report of the battle, which, from time to time related to them from above. Our informant says that he heard many of these poor Mormon mothers declare that they would perish in the streets of Nauvoo, defending it against this mob, if drive their husbands in from the field where they are posted.

The number of killed on the part of the Anti-Mormon force is unknown. At Carthage they only acknowledged to six badly wounded—Capt. Smith, one of the number, mortally. Every preparation was making on both sides for another battle. All capable of bearing arms in Nauvoo are engaged in the fight. Many of the women and children of the new citizens are in the city, without the power or opportunity to leave; their husbands are in the field battling against an unreasonable mob, and they are left a prey to the worst of fears.

MR. E. Y. BARNARD.—The "Learned Blacksmith" Peace Advocate quotes from a letter in one of the English journals, which purports to be from a private in the British Army in India. Speaking of the terrible battle on the banks of the Sutlej, he writes thus: "On the succeeding morning, we commenced razing and shooting all the prisoners, which dreadful work occupied us nearly the whole of the day!"

If all the blood that England has shed in her unholy wars of conquests, while she has been preaching forbearance and philanthropy to the world, could be poured upon her soil, it would be enough to overwhelm the island in one red deluge.—Western Continent.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Matamoros.—Camargo.—Seralvo.—Col. Hays' Rangers.—Explosion on board the steamer Enterprise.—Fight amongst the Georgia and Illinois volunteers, and serious loss of life on board a steamboat at Buritia.—Advance of the army to Monterey, etc., etc.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 2d, from Brazos Santiago, the following news is given by the commercial Times. Everything is quiet in Matamoros since the advance up the river, the usual sluggishness in Mexican towns has resumed its sway there. The American Flag says all the excitement seems to have left Matamoros, and followed the troops up to Camargo.

The utmost activity prevailed at Camargo; troops were sent off daily into the interior, taking the route to Monterey. The American Flag of the 29th ult., in relation to this, has the following:

THE ADVANCE.—We learn by the last steamer from Camargo, that all the regulars had departed for the interior, with the exception of one regiment. Gen. Taylor was still at Camargo, but it was supposed that he would leave in a few days.

Gen. Twiggs had reached Camargo, with about 2500 men from this place, and we understand he started off immediately for Monterey.

Gen. Worth, if he continued his march, must be close to Monterey about this time. He will probably have the honor of marching the first troops into that place, unless the "adventurers" have got there ahead of him, which would not create much surprise in the minds of some.

During some days previous to the 9th ult., Matamoros had been rife with rumors of the taking of Monterey by a party of men of San Antonio.

It was stated that Col. HARNET, with the troops at Bexar, had crossed the Rio Grande at Laredo, and thus proceeded to the place in question without advising the commander of the movements, but despatches had been received from him since, dated San Antonio; so that account is out of the place of probability. Now, if there is any version of the affair that looks reasonable, it is the Mexicans. They say that letters from Monterey assert that a body of Americans, who came down by way of New Mexico, were joined near the Presidio by a number of Texan adventurers, and the combined force had entered the town without opposition. It is believed to be true by the natives. Two weeks before, a letter had been received at Matamoros from Monclova, stating that a body of Americans was advancing upon that place, but it received no credit whatever from our countrymen on the Rio Grande.

Col. Hays' remained, at last accounts, encamped on the Rio San Juan, in advance, waiting orders from Gen. TAYLOR. On the 27th ult. it was stated at Camargo, that the whole of the Texan volunteers were on the point of being disbanded, as they were, six months men. Col. Hays and the Rangers were, it is supposed, to be entertained for three months longer.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMBOAT ENTERPRISE.—We are exceedingly pained at the intelligence received of this catastrophe. On the 21st ult., at daylight, while the Enterprise was about 45 miles above Reynosa, where she had been moored to the bank for the night, at the moment of starting, the paddles having made three revolutions, boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The crew and passengers were, in all, 150, the havoc amongst whom was dreadful. There were six killed and thirty wounded.

TERRIBLE RIOT.—LOSS OF LIFE.—COL. BAKER AND CAPT. ROBERTS WOUNDED.

A very melancholy affair, little creditable to the discipline, order, and character for civilization, which, in spite of all that has occurred during the present campaign, we are proud to say are the attributes of the volunteers, occurred near Buritia Rio Grande, on the 31st ult. On that day a steamboat took on board at Buritia, five companies of one of the Georgia Regiments. A good deal of animosity had previously been exhibited by two of these companies, one against another, one of the rivals was an Irish company. From some circumstances or other, not explained, a row broke out in the evening between them—close proximity we presume producing hostile collision—and fire arms, and bayonets and swords were very freely used. The Colonel of the Georgia regiment done all he could to put an end to the disgraceful affray, but so fierce was the conflict between the contending parties that all was unavailing, although it is said he shot one man and wounded two more with his own hand. While the battle was raging between these insensates on the deck of the steamboat, Col. Baker, 4th Illinois regiment, ordered out companies A. and G. commanded by Captains Roberts and Jones, to assist in putting an end to it. He then went forward at the head of twenty men and urged the rioters to desist, but on his attempting to ascend the ladder of the steamboat, he was fiercely attacked by those on board, and after a desperate fight in which he was shot through the neck, the ball entering behind and passing through his cheeks, prostrating him at once. His small party was obliged to retreat, having no ammunition with them, carry off Col. Baker senseless. Commissary Post sergeant Oglesby and six men of the Illinois regiment were wounded—two mortally, Captain Roberts, company A, then attempted to board the boat, but after a desperate conflict, he and his men were beaten off. Capt. R. received a severe bayonet wound through the shoulder into the back three inches in length.

The affair having now assumed a very serious aspect, Mr. HARRIS brought out the whole remaining force of the 4th Illinois regiment, well provided with ball cartridges. At sight of this, the rioters ceased their disturbance, when the Georgians were disarmed and put under a strong guard. Col. BAKER, who received his wound while fighting hand to hand with the Capt. of the Irish company of the Georgia battalion (also severely hurt) will recover, as will also Capt. ROBERTS. There were thirty lying wounded on the boat and on shore, on the morning of the 1st inst. Those who were killed outright, some eight or ten, were said to have been thrown overboard. An inquiry was to have been immediately instituted, to ascertain the causes of this sad affair. Next arrival will give us more details.

FROM THE ILLINOIS TIMES.

The American Tariff in England.

The American news brought by the steamship Cambria is of considerable importance. The battle of protection has been lost simultaneously in the eastern and western hemispheres. While the last wall over a departed corn law was resounding in our House of Peers, the accursed elegy over a defeated tariff was chanted in the American Senate. Whilst here Lord Stanley was making a decorous show of resistance in a hopeless cause, bells were laid with difficulty in New York as to the division in the Senate. There the cause of protection was more obstinately defended and more hopefully waged on. There no illustrious general brought the influence of a time-honored name and highly valued services to cow the expression of private feeling, or thwart the advocacy of particular interests. Therefore the senators spoke and voted according to their consciences or their interests. And so equally balanced were the chances of free trade and protection, that even after the votes on distinct divisions were known the final result could not be safely prophesied. A majority of 28 to 27 eventually decided a measure of consequence importance to all engaged in commercial transactions with America, which means to every nation of Europe. Henceforth the principle of duties for protection must be considered as abandoned in the United States. The duties which remain, insufficient to compass the objects of protection, are quite high enough to insure a revenue to the state ranging, as they do from 20 to 40 per cent. on their value.

The alteration in the American tariff cannot but be regarded as a great triumph gained by the principles of free trade. With us, various other considerations were imported into a discussion which ought to have been decided by reasoning alone; and the interests of individuals were enlisted in a cause which ought to have regarded only the interest of the public. It was made a question between town and country—between the landed gentry and the mercantile class—nay, even between the peerage and the people. Everything that could stimulate the spirit of partisanship or whet the appetite for innovation, was pressed into the service of doctrines, whose native truth and excellence in the end vindicated themselves. But in America it has been otherwise.

A new country presents fewer materials for civil dissensions than a old one. Classes are less distinctly marked; caste has fewer external symbols; whatever may be its esoteric signs in a republic like the States. But, besides this, every new state inherits the commercial doctrines of the older kingdoms of Europe. They all have inherited some portion or another of the "commercial system" which Spain first employed, and afterwards imparted to England and France. This hereditary prejudice in confirmed by a spontaneous impulse. A false knowledge is pressed into the service of a natural ambition. Each new State desires to produce everything independently of all other nations. It wishes to anticipate the fruits of many generations. It is ambitious of becoming at once an agricultural, a mercantile, and a manufacturing country. Following the lights transmitted to it from former days, it imagines that such results can be attained by restricted statutes and high customs duties.

It thus creates an artificial branch of home manufactures; but it does so at a vast expense. While it diverts no small labor of its citizens from its natural channels, it imposes a heavy burden upon the rest. In the first place it induces many to transfer their industry and their capital from natural and obvious sources of wealth and then it forces the others to remunerate an unnatural sacrifice. It imposes a tax upon every consumer in the state on purpose to repay the cost of an artificial production. With the hope of encouraging industry, it fosters monopoly; and professing to extend commerce, it strikes it with a fatal blow.

An error of this kind must, sooner or later, be found out. The benefit of a few will not conceal or palliate the loss and the injury of the many. There has long been in the United States a party anxious to realize doctrines of free trade. Their efforts have been resisted by the indifference of one class and the selfishness of another. But when the first commercial people in the world flung away the tethers of an obsolete prejudice, and courted the competition of rival industry, then the friends of free trade in every quarter of the globe gained confidence and hope.

A new movement began; its first fruit is the modification of the American tariff. The principle which most peculiarly marks the new act is a good one. Whilst it reduced on articles of necessity, in some instances raises, and in other leaves untouched, those on luxuries. It thus gives to the poor man the opportunity of exchanging his labor on the best terms to himself, whilst it compels the rich man to purchase on terms most profitable to the state. It destroys a misallied protection; it continues a productive impost.